CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA

SEMINAR REPORT

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation — EuropeAid

Sustainable Growth and Development

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

SEMINAR REPORT

ANNEXES

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

1. SUMMARY

Overview

1. The Continental Seminar for Infrastructure in Africa was hosted by the Delegation of the European Union to the African Union at the AUC Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1st to 4th October 2013. The meeting which took place under the auspices of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership was chaired by the Head of Delegation of the European Union to the African Union, Amb. Gary Quince and the Director of Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission, Mr. Aboubakari Baba-Moussa. The members of the European Commission headquarters, EU Delegations throughout Africa, bilateral and multilateral financing institutions, AUC, RECs and specialized sector organisations attended the meeting, comprising 125 participants. The seminar agenda is presented in Annex 1 and the full list of participants in annex 2.
   - European Union Delegations in Africa: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Cameroon, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Mozambique, DR Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
   - European Commission headquarters (DEVCO C, C2, C3, C5, C8, D2, D3, E1, E2; DG CNECT D1, DG ENTR)
   - African Union Commission: Infrastructure and Energy Department
   - Bilateral and multilateral funding agencies: EIB, EIB/ITF, KfW, AfD, Simest, OeBE, AfDB
   - Regional economic communities: ECOWAS, COMESA, IGAD, SADC
   - Specialised institutions and organisations: SSATP, TMSA, AMCOW, IOC, EAPP, WAPP, ICA
   - EU Member states; Italy, Germany, Romania

2. The seminar was convened by the European Union with the objective of exchanging views, information and experience for development of regional infrastructure in the energy, transport, water and ICT sectors. The seminar also aimed at the pre-identification of regional and continental programs to match EU policies with African needs and priorities.

Proceedings

3. The seminar provided the EU and AU with the opportunity to brief the participants on the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) and PIDA Priority Action Plan (PAP) programme, the priority programmes of the regional economic communities, the blending facilities of the Infrastructure Trust Fund, the approach and programmes of key development banks, sector case studies and lessons learnt analysis and transport sector governance and corridor management.

4. The seminar comprised plenary sessions with active discussion on initiatives and constraints for regional infrastructure development. Lively debate allowed full discussion and analysis of development policies on the EU and AU side and latest initiatives for project preparation and funding, implementation and sector governance. Working groups were then held in the transport and energy sectors to discuss infrastructure investment and related governance issues. These groups allowed an open exchange on regional strategies and priorities, funding possibilities and pre-identification of policies and actions, notably for

blended finance. Presentations in plenary sessions are included in Annex 3; pre-identified project list in Annex 4 and photographs in Annex 5.

5. The seminar's participants had a thorough exchange of views on the different aspects of infrastructure development and on ways and means to ensure earliest implementation of regional priority programmes. In this context, actions and initiatives were defined to actively pursue the preparation and funding of regional infrastructure in Africa, in partnership with African stakeholders.

Outcomes

6. The European Union institutions confirmed their commitment to these objectives through the following actions and initiatives:
   - Actively seek **funding** of regional level projects, following PIDA-PAP orientations
   - Target use of **blending** of grant funds with public and private loans, to ensure maximum leverage
   - Accelerate process to start producing deliverables for the **Sustainable Energy for All programme** (SE4All)
   - Ensure **value for money** by developing innovative procurement systems for major infrastructure projects
   - Pursue **identification of priority projects** for funding in collaboration with AUC, RECs, national governments and funding partners by exploring the possibility of establishing project preparation facility
   - Expand **coordination and dissemination** of activities of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund and other EU regional funding instruments, notably with funding agencies, RECs
   - Support to an integrated **capacity building** approach to implementing bodies of the regional programme
   - EC support to infrastructure regional programmes, focusing on strategic **infrastructure investments and sector governance reforms**

7. The African Union confirmed their commitment to their key role of political advocacy in pursing the infrastructure development on the continent through the PIDA programme.

8. The seminar stressed the importance of a coordinated approach to development, between continental and regional actors, development partners and funding banks and the need for increased cooperation for more integrated and effective preparation and funding of regional infrastructure.

9. Finally, the seminar enabled preliminary discussions in preparation for the forthcoming EU-Africa Summit in April 2014 and associated revision of the Joint Africa-Europe Strategy for Infrastructure and Energy.

Detailed minutes of meeting are included hereafter, concluded by a proposed roadmap for future actions. An EU communique for seminar outcomes is presented in Annex 6.

Preparations for future meeting

A questionnaire was completed by participants at the end of the seminar; results are indicated in annex 7. Feedback indicated that the seminar was well appreciated and generally responded to needs and expectations of participants. Key comments for organization of future meetings were to reduce presentation times in favour of debate/working groups and to provide more guidance/preparation on energy sector

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

2. SEMINAR OBJECTIVES

Main Objective	Specific Objective	Addressed in: Plenary session	Addressed in: Working groups
IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE			
Internally exchange views, information and experience, in order to **improve knowledge** and increase EU Delegation working capabilities in the three sectors	EU participants updated on **"lessons learnt"** from regional (and national) programming exercise, EDF11 regional and other thematic/geographic support and their focus and challenges; practical experiences in the infrastructure sectors shared amongst EU Delegations throughout Africa (all regions are invited: Northern, Western, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa)	√	
	Consolidate experiences by exchanging with colleagues from other Delegation on specific issues;	√	
	Better knowledge of the **role of EFIs/IFIs** and their views and actions on continental and regional priorities	√	√
	Better knowledge of **financing partners** on the infrastructure sector (vision, priorities, lessons learnt, etc.);	√	√
	Better knowledge and experience about **financing instruments** disseminated such as loan/grant blending and its mechanism, PPPs, etc	√	
	Better understand and apply/use **EC innovative (new) financing tools** (blending mechanisms, PPP, etc.) and investment facilities;	√	
	Full awareness created that **sector governance at regional level** requires a more complex approach to address the various political, strategic and operational issues at stake	√	√

PRE-IDENTIFICATION OF REGIONAL AND CONTINENTAL PROGRAMMES			
Facilitate a coherent and coordinated **pre-identification of regional and continental programmes in the Infrastructure sectors** Energy, Transport, Water and ICT trying to match EU priorities with African needs and priorities	Better understand the **infrastructure context** in Africa (main sector governance schemes, sector policies, strategic frameworks, etc.) from a regional and continental perspective	√	
	Be aware of **major infrastructure policies and strategies of DEVCO** on three sectors, with a particular attention given to regional and continental perspective;	√	
	Clearly understand how infrastructure (all sectors: transport, energy, water and ICT) can have a direct **impact on development** through EC new approaches (**Agenda for Change**, etc.);	√	
	Better knowledge on **strategic infrastructure development** for Africa disseminated by AUC and respective RECs, with a particular reference to **PIDA**	√	
	Be aware of major African infrastructure policies (namely **PIDA-PAP and IAIDA**), their challenges and EU responses;	√	
	Discuss and pre-identify **possible interventions for EDF 11 regional**: potential investment supports (e.g. corridor interventions) and sector governance projects (policy reforms, regulatory frameworks, harmonisation of standards, legal issues, etc.)		√
	Have an **overview of potential regional priority interventions** (hard/soft) for future EU funding	√	
	Be able to **identify potential EC and no-EC partners** in the infrastructure sector and in their specific region and at continental level to increase coordination, complementarity and coherence	√	√
	Thrust created for the development of a subsequent **DEVCO position paper** and "Road Map" for formulation and implementation of pre-selected interventions	√	√

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

3. MINUTES OF MEETING

Tuesday, 01 October 2013

Opening of CSIA Seminar

Presenter	**Remarks**
Opening remarks, *by Gary Quince (HoD Ethiopia)*	Welcome of participants. The key challenge for Africa is employment for rising population – continued economic growth needs infrastructure Seminar timed to discuss identification of actions in EU regional programmes and work towards EU-Africa summit in April 2014.
Opening remarks, by *Aboubacar Babamoussa (Director, Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission)*	Welcome and appreciation of the initiative of the EU Delegation to AU to bring together for the first time all infrastructure experts from EU delegations to brainstorm on Africa's infrastructure development, which should build on solid cooperation tools under EU-Africa Partnership for Infrastructure and on EU-Africa Energy Partnership. This seminar comes at a time when: - Economic activity has shown sustained growth over the past 10 years - Implementation of EU-Africa Strategic Partnership since 2007 enters is being redynamised - AUC Strategic plan 2014-2018 has been adopted and serves as reference framework - Adoption of Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), developed jointly with NEPAD-NPCA, AfDB in collaboration with RECs with capital costs of US$360 million to 2040, of which US$ 68 million for the Priority Action Plan for 2020, 95% of which in Energy and Transport sectors. PIDA implementation shall require blending of funding from several sources, including ODA, bilateral and multilateral agencies, partnerships with new emerging economies, private sector and mobilization of African domestic resources. Need to develop use of risk mitigation instruments, such as geothermal programme in East Africa. Africa today facing main challenge of implementation. How do we fast-track implementation?

	1. Need to boost NEPAD-IPPF (Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility) 2. AfDB Africa 50 Fund for domestic funding – good AfDB initiative, but needs support to make it happen What are expectations of AUC for implementation: 1. Governance, maintenance of infrastructures 2. Resolve administrative, technical blockages to implementation 3. Reinforcement of institutional capacity 4. Ensure resources for project preparation We need to ensure an efficient implementation of the PIDA program
Opening of the Seminar, *by Roberto Ridolfi (Director DEVCO C)*	Welcome to infrastructure seminar This seminar is timed to support the planning of our thematic EU funding instruments and is aimed at continuing our honest dialogue on concessional and non-concessional loans. Infrastructure is responsible for more than half of Africa's improved growth performance and has the potential to contribute even more. In particular the energy sector offers potential for strong economic benefits. Our approach is based on Value for Money, through transparent public procurement and free competition and through leveraging of precious public money for increased investment. We are aware that infrastructure needs cannot be provided by public funds alone, especially in current financial crisis and innovative ways to finance infrastructure development are needed. Key focus shall be blending grants with loans and to attract the private sector, using private finance approach. Grants shall only to be used where necessary to address market inefficiencies, provide risk mitigation and make financially unviable projects possible. The role of the EU shall be as honest broker to promote actions and seek support of others, applying the principles of subsidiarity, complementarity and solidarity. African leadership is key for establishment of reliable business environment and addressing of sector reforms: we need strong AUC involvement. PIDA shall be the guide for strategic planning of infrastructure development and to promote better integration of Africa into world economy. This seminar allows a unique chance to bring African partners, financing institutions, DEVCO services and almost all EU delegations together for strategic dialogue and coordination in energy, water, transport and ICT. It aims to guide and orientate our future infrastructure agenda for delivery of the best suited response strategy at continental and regional levels.

Presentations and Q+A Sessions:

PIDA Africa's Time for Action: Interconnecting, Integrating, and Transforming a Continent *Maurice Niaty-Mouamba (AUC)*	**PPT presentation n°2-1**
PIDA harmonises many initiatives into one infrastructure programme, based on REC infrastructure (transport, energy, ICT, transboundary water) master plans. PIDA is: 1. African-led programme up to 2040 with a Priority Action Plan (2012-2020) of 51 projects/programmes of about US$68 billion. 2. Addresses soft governance issues, eg standardization of road transport standards 3. Has strong political commitment 4. Advocates for strong partnerships , eg World Economic forum Next steps comprise: 1. Implementing quick wins- support project preparation 2. Capacity building – initial support of GiZ, AfDB for AUC, NPCA and RECs 3. Resource mobilization strategy – many initiatives, such as Africa 50 Fund; need to build up, as well as NEPAD-IPPF to be strengthened 4. Mobilise finance for project delivery 5. Monitor progress and report on delivery	
ECOWAS Regional Networks and Sector Governance Challenges *David Kamara, Director – Transport and Telecoms*	**PPT presentation n°2-2**
Inadequate provisions for infrastructure at national level. Capacities to develop projects and implement is a problem. Inefficient management structures and discordant frameworks; needs TA to be able to follow procurement procedures. Main problem is that regional dimension is not usually considered at national level. Capacity for project preparation at RECs could be allow faster roll-out. 3 specific institutions in energy sector: West African Power Pool, Regulatory Authority, Energy Access (rural) Critical success factors: 1. Tax raising by member states 2. Procurement process 3. Ownership of member states 4. Funding, funding, funding	
IGAD Regional Transport and ICT Policies *Azhari Karim (IGAD)*	**PPT presentation n°2-3**
Overview of regional transport and ICT programmes. Policy objectives; creation of regional enabling environment, resource mobilization, monitoring	

and evaluation.		
COMESA Priority Investment Plan **PPT presentation n°2-4** *Abu S.E. Dafalla, COMESA Secretariat*		
Main needed investment sectors: power generation and rail (recent meeting for standard gauge railway from Mombasa-Kigali. Funding: Assessing possibility of railway infrastructure bonds		
Capacity Building to Roll out PIDA **PPT presentation n°2-5** *Ralph Olaye, AfDB,*		
Capacity building crucial! AfDB supporting the new institutional implementation architecture under PIDA; continued support to REC Intervention from GiZ (AfDB supported risk mitigation instrument) : 51 PIDA-PAP projects split into 433 projects for implementation. 1. Transboundary infrastructure is champions league game – need champions league players.* 2. Need project implementation units between countries for all implementation issues (legal/standards etc), coordination not enough. 3. Raise enough funds for project implementation (2-3B$ just for feasibility studies) until 2020.		
Comment of Roberto Ridolfi		
RECs have similar needs and constraints. Notes that coverage of RECs is overlapping – some redefinition of coverage would help streamlining work Domestic mobilization: Infrastructure Bonds - Eurobonds - can be solution (eg Rwanda), as well as project financing - blending Need to find solutions to trans-boundary problems; ensure capacity at national level, where blockages often occur => EU policy is that of subsidiarity - for one country to take leadership and determine regional/local level of implementation.		
Q+A Session		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
Often regional projects are sum of national projects; but regional priorities not often national priorities.	EU Delegations need to reinforce the message that states should respect continental and regional priorities (eg Abidjan-Lagos road)	
PIDA is based on economic development; need to consider unstable zones => peace and security.	PIDA is to stimulate African market; potential of African economies, and ensuing peace and security, will only come through inter-connection. Macro-level planning is not the level for addressing unstable zones. Misery is the terrain for instability; sustainable economic activity provides each citizen with other options and removes scope for agents for instability.	
In 11th EDF, we will have blending. What is	AUC: We need to lead countries into a coherent strategy through	Continued political advocacy of

AUC agenda to ensure that investments which are made are well maintained?	PIDA. Regulatory conditions need to be established. Conditionality needs to applied together: what are resources to ensure maintenance => if economically beneficial, maintenance is a question of governance EU: Maintenance budgets are national budgets – conditionality needed, but 40 years of EU action has not provided sufficient results; need concerted and effective action from AU and REC. AfDB; Difficult to enter into national budget planning. However, sharing of information could be effective for “name and shame” actions, eg based on data provided through African Infrastructure Knowledge Programme (previously AICD).	AUC
Energy: Implementation the ‘Barroso pledge’: helping to provide access to energy to 500 million people by 2030 *Georgios Pantoulis (DEVCO C/5)*		**Oral presentation**
Barroso pledge: access to 500M people; challenge is to meet this pledge. Tools for energy funding: 65M€ TA + blending 400M€ (329M€ through ITF + 50M€ for high-risk projects + 20M€ Zeref SME renewable energy) + 55M€ non-bankable projects (<=75% funding mainly rural electrification), plus possible additional 30M€ from WAPP funds		
6.30pm Closure of Day’s Proceedings		

9.15 Start of proceedings

Added value of blending approach *Céline Maertens (DEVCO C/3)*		**PPT presentation n°3-1**
Principles of blending and case studies		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
What is the additionality? Whether project can go on without grant, and how to determine eligible grant amount.	The guiding principle is that the grant has an added value that can take different forms: - Enabling (necessity of funding for deal to go through) - Expand outreach of project – access to services - Better quality project - environmental and social standards (eg rural electrification). Decisions based on availability of funds, justification as provision of public good Balanced structured funds (grant as first-loss guarantee); product pricing can produce benchmark, but often price not available. Peer-review mechanism applies rational guidelines, no analytical tool. We are working with our IFI partners to further improve the justification of additionality	
1. Procedure for identification – which body? 2. Role of regional and continental financing institutions, are SMEs from African, EU countries involved? – capacity building 3. Rural electrification – important to stimulate development. Are they going to be on bilateral, national or regional level?	1. financial institution (lead) and EU Delegations with partner counties and regional organisations 2. Strategic body co-chaired by African Union. In past, resources from Intra-ACP envelope. For future, expect regional envelopes to be main source of financing, will have to review regional involvement. SME involvement at project level (eg Africa Energy Facility –banks benefit from guarantee mechanism to extend loans to local SMES);. 3. Rural electrification: Latest allocation to ITF can support	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>projects at national level (SE4All) and projects with regional impact –to be expanded in future</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>50% of 11th EDF funds earmarked for infrastructure projects. How is blending done within 11th EDF. Can we blend together with COMESA Infra Funds, private equity funds?</td><td>We can discuss possibilities. As an example, the GEEREF blending mechanism exists and is a fund of funds. EC invests in mother funds, which then invests sub-funds which in turn invest in equity in EE or RE projects. Are open to discuss with other funds.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Instrument appears catalytic. Is there any ceiling for grants, or project-by-project?</td><td>Average grant size 5-20M€ (max 30-40M€, low of 1M€); no formal ceiling.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Wrt involvement of RECs, we tried to assess credit enhancement mechanisms to allow local regional funds (working group at EAC for Infrastructure Fund). Guarantee schemes (first loss..) could give bigger leverage for other regional funds, private banks; particularly for sectors not generating revenue</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1. With blending, multiplicity of lenders – will there be requirement for pillar (mandatory) assessments as for other funding to RECs?
2. Would projects be designed within RIP or outside?</td><td>1. Requirement for financial regulation; when under indirect management – pillar assessments are maintained
2. Projects will follow strategic priorities defined within the source of financing (NIP, RIP..)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Comment of Aboubacar Babamoussa (Director African Union Commission). Comments show that we have instruments, but they are not known enough in the regions. Recommend that work <u>by region</u> is essential – involving RECs and regional financing institutions.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Project Cycle and Bankability of Infrastructure Projects PPT presentation n°3-2
Heike Rüttgers (Director EIB)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">EIB procedures and funding modalities.
Financial contribution can be lower from public sector than from private sector. New window in ITF for national projects under SE4All. Grant component may only be 5% but often critical to make project happen. Interest rate subsidies mainly for public financed projects; difficult in private finance, so as not make market distortions. Procurement rules; previously EU+ACP, now broadened to international firms</td></tr>
</table>

Question	Response	Action
Are there countries where blending is impossible?	Projects can be difficult, but we try to find solution. For example: Seychelles submarine cable. Country just out of default situation; 35M$ was a big investment for 90,000 people; for gap in financing plan (after EIB, AfDB loans), interest rate subsidy couldn't work, so investment grant provided through ITF: grant was justified to make the project happen plus additional impact through ensuring free internet access to schools and hospitals) There are difficult countries; parties withdraw from funding; which is why blending is useful. Flexible and Innovative approaches can produce solutions.	
SADC Development Fund – initiatives shared at different RECs. Provision of Guarantee to IFIs (instead of sovereign guarantees). How to operationalize?	Seek lean structure; simplest procedures possible. Spend funds on projects rather than bureaucracy.	
Cooperation will develop ("we are cousins but will become brothers"). Relationship between EC and EIB are very different across countries. What can EU Delegations do for better cooperation?	EIB operational guidelines include that each EIB delegation passes at EU Del at least once per mission to review ongoing and potential projects, status. Otherwise, meetings at HoDs at Brussels; recently EIB workshop in the context of the regional programming. EIB presence in the field (currently regional offices in Nairobi, Pretoria, and Dakar) shall be increased through additional EIB staff in EU Del. Initially 5 additional EIB representatives planned (Abidjan, Lusaka, Addis Ababa, Maputo, and Yaoundé).	
Initial idea was for blending grants and loans. Actually, have huge lists of projects but relatively few bankable projects. What money is available for project preparation?	ITF has been characterised as a very good project preparation facility; The EIB disposes of its own subsidy envelope of which up to 15% of its funds (400M€ under 10^{th} EDF; 634M€ under 11^{th} EDF) can be used for TA, including project preparation.	

<table>
<tr><td>Ruzizi – always problem with quality of studies (e.g. geotechnical studies). How to avoid delays in obtaining IFI validation of preparatory studies and avoid delay?</td><td>EIB recommends that contact is taken with IFIs at earliest possible stage; intervene in project preparation, including definition of TORs – so EIB criteria can be taken into account.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Procurement:
1. Need to bring more and more financiers. How to relate to procurement procedures of other institutions? Are you willing to extend mutual reliance to other IFIs
2. How do we treat concessions? Contracts may be awarded uncompetitively; cancelled by politicians later</td><td>1. MRI with AFD and KfW was a long process (2 years pilot phase with 12 projects) leading to current operating mechanism , which does show efficiency. We have intention to consider similar partnerships with other partners (African Financing Partnership – harmonization of approaches, better coordination). Long process but worthwhile
2. Rely on private sector to optimize investment; need to ensure competition in the award process</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Timing to prepare project (21-30 months when ready). But time to make projects ready adds many more years. Plea to EIB for project preparation requirements, as KEY element of getting projects into pipeline</td><td>Yes, we need to contribute, especially in the field</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Comment of Aboubacar Babamoussa (Director African Union Commission). Stress importance to produce actions. Context is evolving with initiatives in regions. Need to clear strategy for project preparation and capacity reinforcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Development Banks approach towards strategic infrastructure development PPT presentation n°3-3,4,5,5A
Ralph Olayé (AfDB), Rima Le Coguic (AFD), Amelie D’Souza (KFW), Alberto Castronovo (Simest)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Lending strategy including blending, funding procedures, inter-IFI coordination, project cases
AfDB. Private sector lending: without guarantee, spreads up to 6-8%. Regional project incentives under discussions</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Panel Q&A – AfDB, AFD, KFW, Simest</td></tr>
<tr><td>Question</td><td>Response</td><td>Action</td></tr>
<tr><td>KfW. What kind of risk guarantee for FiT?</td><td>Developed in collaboration with World Bank. Driving party of Get Fit is regulator; EU delegation involved from start – clearance in principle by ITF, hope for EU funding by end 2013. Other partners – UK, Norway</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>AfDB. SE4All hubs. How will coordination</td><td>Mandate from Conference of Energy Ministers, hosted by AfDB in</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

work; mandate?	partnership with AUC, NPCA and UNDP. Hub is to ensure African ownership and to coordinate the implementation of the Initiative in Africa in close collaboration with the Global Facilitation Team, Vienna and other SE4All partners (incl EC, recognized under SE4All initiative as one of three regional Hubs. 42 African countries joined the initiative, but SE4All needs to demonstrate quickly that it can make a difference, mainly through PPP. Need to ensure complementarity on IFI side – the Africa Hub will host a SE4Alll partners meeting at the end of 2013 to coordinate actions.	
Comment *(Director, Energy Department, AUC)* SE4All Africa Hub Secretariat hosted by AfDB with an oversight and operations committee (AUC, AfDB, NEPAD, UNDP, 1xREC rotating – ECOWAS initially). Objectives are fully in line with EU-Africa Energy Partnership – to work in synergy with SE4All.		
Open question: How to address project preparation gap; new funding instruments are being prepared but how to ensure study quality. What are initiatives to respond to already identified problems.	AfD: importance to cooperate with financiers at the early stage of project preparation. Development banks need to ensure that all due diligences (institutional, technical (cost and technical optimization), safeguard studies, financial study) are made along international standards and that investments are economically justified. For some significant regional projects (important CAPEX, PPP structuring, etc.), that need important amount for project preparation, the existing project preparation facilities are not enough to finance project preparation. AfDB: Project preparation is a wide term..eg NEPAD-IPPF is at early stage; ITF later stages. ICA has assessment of all project facilities, 16 operational. Funds are lacking, but enough vehicles exist. KfW. EU-ITF largest project preparation facility. There is a need to assess whether these vehicles may be bundled.	
Open question: Financing needs coordination for customers (public, private). Is there one-	EU: Presentations to be put onto EU-Africa Partnership website AfDB: Tool – project preparation fund finder (one-stop-shop). In	

stop-shot to get information about financing mechanisms?	each country, usually a donor platform leader per county (refer EU delegates).	
What are sectoral institutional conditions imposed with lending (e.g. tariff reform); any blending possible in fragile states? EU delegation presence fundamental for sector policy.	AfDB: Conditionality is past debate. Use projects to engage dialogue and introduce reforms – policy of advancing in small steps. Parallel implementation is important, local engagement to reform is crucial; need for carrot to motivate reforms which can be painful. KfW: only grants in fragile states; cannot force reform with loan contract. Reforms to be supported in parallel on long term basis. AfD: depends on loan on lent conditions: if sovereign guarantee and the on lent from the ministry to the energy company is under grant, little condition. If the on lent is under loan or if non-sovereign loan to energy company, require due diligence, tariff policy, capacity strengthening. In all cases, discussion on sector reform is necessary, but not necessary through conditionality.	
Closing remarks of morning sessions – *Aboubacar Babamoussa (Director African Union Commission).* Efforts needed for better coherence. Countries must commit to implement. Critical issue is project preparation. If we make effort, we can make projects bankable and feed the business.		
LUNCH		
African priorities for water and sanitation **PPT presentation n°3-6** *Bai Mass Taal (Executive Secretary AMCOW)*		
Background, key considerations, AMCOW priorities 2014-16		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
Water supply and sanitation – decentralized to local authorities; associations. Any ability to strengthen local capacities?	Large need to train capacity in water and sanitation in rural areas. AMCOW achieves this through work with Secretariat.	
How do you see role of private sector in water?	Private sector wants big projects; no interest in rural water supply. AMCOW works with small operators working with municipalities.	
What is water policy for climate change? How does AMCOW intend to be more visible?	Example: for shallow wells, need to dig to below dry season water level. Need to be cross-sectoral, speak “out of the box”.	

	Need to establish water as a priority at policy level.	
In Nigeria, common practice is indiscriminate boreholes. What does AMCOW do to communicate on potential dangers of polluted groundwater	AMCOW works with civil society to bring awareness. Policies exist but are not enforced. AMCOW has ministerial level meeting to sign up to commitments and check on their progress	
Water - Case Study on Lake Victoria *Giorgio Ficconelli, Head of EU Delegation, Uganda*		**PPT presentation n°3-7**
An example of blending in the water sector – institutional set-up, packaging, funding setup and lessons learnt		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
How does project improve water quality?	Source of water was close to wastewater, expensive to treat. Now looking at a cleaner part of lake: new treatment plant will improve water quality.	
Steering committee for monitoring?	Agreed to have blended steering committee at local level (partner countries, water company, 3 IFI, EU delegation, MoF)	
EU delegation involvement is only through steering committee?	Participating in DP group - water, project visits – but leaving hands-on management to lead donor.	
Since not many trans-boundary water projects [under regional priorities in Africa], is it planned to have lessons learned process to assist identification of other projects?	Two follow-on projects in Kenya, Tanzania. Aim to have capacity building of water authorities.	
Energy – case study *Lennart Deridder (Devco C/5)*		**PPT presentation (no file)**
The example of the European Union energy market creation in the 80^{th}		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
Build closely with WAPP to build West African energy market. How do we benefit from EU experience?	In EU, majority of power pools gained maturity in last 20 years; high capacity within EU. We can structure elements for TA to benefit from available expertise.	
Key particularity is off-grid (solar, wind, hydro..)	Different thematic altogether; answer depends on local conditions. Costs of achieving access rate will be huge.	

As in other sectors, electricity operators have great difficulty in obtaining payments – tariff policy and governance is key issue. What are schemas to achieve improved governance?	Electricity policy often used as social policy. Local dialogue is essential to take account local issues – need integrated approach. For energy sector, lending bank/private sector shall require revenue assurances/guarantees.	
EU has several interesting experiences, South East Community. Would that not be interesting to bring to fore in African context?	We have experience in trying to link up systems, energy markets.	
Debate between competitive energy – defend cheapest form and those who support renewable energy. What are impacts for Africa?	Renewable energy is clearly the preferred option; not only from a climate perspective, but also in light of energy security and even because sometimes it is simply financially sound.	
ICT – Case Studies on HIPSSA and AfricaConnect *Vlassios Venner (CNECT D/1)*		**PPT presentation n°3-8**
The three EU priorities for MFF 2014-2020		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
ICT is very innovative; development of technology has impact on policy, regulatory framework. How do you deal with cyber security, as several countries not yet protected? How is calculated the contribution of ICT to GDP? Need to build country capacity to open sector to competition. Insufficient funds at national level, most through regional funds (submarine cables not enough for ICT connectivity); need projects for national connectivity.	EU external development aid actions are not intended to solve all problems. Key word is harmonization with EU/internationally accepted standards of ICT policies and enabling regulatory frameworks governing important facets of e-communications like cyber-security; know-how transfer between the EU and Africa, between more advanced and less advanced African States. For the calculation of ICT contribution to GDP, reference is made to econometric methods used by international organizations like the World Bank, OECD. The development/harmonization of appropriate ICT policies and regulatory environments is exactly intended for building country capacity and opening sector to competition. Overall connectivity policy should be at continental level, coordinated between RECs and AUC to counterbalance the lack	Ensure effective coordination of connectivity policy and actions with RECs and AUC.

	of insufficient funds/projects at national level and maximize the impact of the EU development funds disbursed to Africa in this area.	
Strategy in line with AUC but unclear how proposed action lines feed into 11th EDF.	Strategy is based on pan-African programme level. At REC level, would need feedback of and/or coordination between AUC and RECs (and with EC) for pointed definition of actions within NIPs, CSPs and RSPs to address local needs.	Use of regional seminars for programme development/funding strategies
Space – Case Study on Galileo/EGNOS ; Draft Africa Space Policy *Stefano Scarda (ENTR H/3),*		**PPT presentation n°3-9**
Egnos principles, applications, preliminary activities, financing scheme		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
No questions		
Draft African Space Policy *Dr. Val Munsami, Chair, AUC Space Working Group*		**PPT presentation n°3-10**
Scale of planned investments: 3000 antennas across Africa connected by fiber-optic networks, total traffic 10x current global internet traffic		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
No questions		
6.30pm Closure of Day's Proceedings		

9.15 Start of proceedings

Trade facilitation, border posts and axle load control along North-South corridor in Southern Africa **PPT presentation n°'4-1** *Mark Pearson (TMSA)*		
Function of Trademark South Africa Programme, priority projects, project preparation activities, transport and transit corridors, value chain.		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
No mention of needs of island states	SW Indian Ocean maritime corridor – decision taken at tripartite level – Scoping Study done and there is a need to do the design. (Based on MoS and SSS principles).	
What criteria used for comparison between railway and highway?	Railways are more suited for minerals, heavy goods, dangerous goods	
Other corridors lacking for Cape-Cairo road, connecting N-S corridor, to put on map, supported by AfDB	Other initiatives are not covered by presentation but are considered under the project.	
Axle load control: case studies, lessons learned and guidelines **PPT presentation n°'4-2A, B** *Jean-Noel Guillousou, Mike Pinard (SSATP)*		
Aim is to strike a balance between competing interests of operators and infrastructure providers of right level of regulation to ensure efficient transport costs. Unless we enforce axle load controls, we are wasting our investments. EAC transport act provides strong background for control and donor investment. SADC and COMESA are planning similar acts in their zone.		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
Fundamental aspect: political discussion about regulations- norms. Needs push at political level.	Absolutely necessary. For EAC study, special session held for EAC Committee of Ministers for buy-in for overload control and to approve the bill. No enforcement without political support. However, also need to involve transporters – at least to understand reason for controls..	
Political support is very needed, due to big lobbies. Civil society could be mobilized to	Agreed. Naming and shaming commonly done in South Africa. Economic fines should be distance related, so easily understood	

monitor overloading	and applicable and act as a proper deterrent	
1. Quick win: ports, overloading always start from there => containerization, sealing 2. Off-loading (*délestage*) principle – more effective than fines. Owner has to bring second truck to offload his goods at weighbridge	1. Strategic positioning of weighbridges must include ports. 2. Off-loading built into regulations – fine + off-load; for awkward loads which cannot be offloaded (milk, petrol) – they can proceed at 4x fee	
Self-regulation for axle-load control (eg South Africa). Any interesting examples of self-regulation in Africa outside of RSA? Outsourcing of operations at weighbridge stations – still need to ensure enforcement Have any funding organisations provided support for self-regulation?	Self-regulation – Australia, Europe, South Africa. Nothing outside of RSA in Africa, but potential is great. Proposal for pilot scale self-regulation project. Out-sourcing: role of road agency is strategic management. Operation and management. Provision from government. Enforcement by police still necessary. TMSA: Sugar and timber industries are self-regulated in zone of East, Southern Africa. Limited component of N-S corridor. Challenge is to ensure necessary advantages for transporters and for authorities; based on RSA.	
Economic arguments have given little results for axle-load control. Could exploit more the link with road safety, through appropriate communication	Yes, so many accidents through overloading. But difficult in finding responsible body.	
Most discussion on East and Southern Africa. How can Western Africa (e.g. ECOWAS) approach situation, given transport system is not so organized.	Containers. Problem is reduction of payload due to container weight plus high number of empty trucks at export	
Axle load control at EAC level *Adam Grodzicki (EUD in Tanzania)*		**PPT presentation n°'4-3**
Need for harmonisation of vehicle overload control, harmonization framework, EU response		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
No time for questions		

Ouverture des marchés de transport à la concurrence en Mauritanie *Michel Laloge (EUD in Mauritania)*		**PPT presentation n°'4-4**
Reform of transport sector to competitive market: nature of reforms and impacts (previous monopoly of National Transport Bureau)		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
No time for questions		
Observatoire des pratiques anormales en Afrique de l'Ouest *Marc Stalmans (DEVCO C/6)*		**PPT presentation n°'4-5**
Outline of role and results of West African Transport Observatory and presentation of indicators (numbers of control points, control time, informal payments), due to receive funding assistance from EU 10th EDF.		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
Do we not lose independence in passing Transport Observatory (OPA) though ECOWAS?	OPA has always been in ECOWAS. Role of RECs is to manage transport regulation; OPA will support them in their regional role.	
Transport – Investment in focus *John Donovan (TMSA)*		**PPT presentation n°'4-6**
North-South Corridor networks: status, traffic, Chirundu one-stop border post drive-through, investment programme		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
TMSA does not include Mozambique; TMSA network is only part of regional network.	TMSA brief is for the North-South corridor; however, we are carrying out an exercise to identify the total quantum of freight which can be allocated to corridors (road/rail, east/west). Currently Cuchamano to Zobue in Mozambique is included in network.	
1. SADC regional trunk road network-harmonized standards were produced (7m carriageway) 2. Are other harmonized standards being adopted (e.g. road signs) 3. What provisions for maintenance, given poor record in the region (e.g. road funds)	1. New roads recently constructed in Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana follow SADC regional trunk road standard (7m carriageway); all new designs will follow this standard. Many links of the existing road network not yet addressed are too narrow. 2. Yes; SADC specifications and SADC road design are included in standard tender documents. 3. The conditions precedent included in the grant agreements	

	which the governments sign before money is released includes a clause confirming that the recipient country will maintain the road. Some countries are already managing road maintenance effectively, notably Zimbabwe SSATP: possibility of regional road maintenance funds could be explored (planning, monitoring and funding of maintenance), notably proposal for West Africa. Possibly, AUC could play role, including exploring earmarking of funds for regional roads/TAH network	
Case study on corridor investment: the Great East Road rehabilitation *Sigvard Bjork (EUD in Zambia)*		**PPT presentation n°'4-7**
Blending for road construction; lessons learnt		
Question	**Response**	**Action**
Can you explain choice of packaging ?	Earlier works tenders in Zambia used to have low responses (only 2 - 3 tenders submitted). Combining the 3 lots for the Great East Road into one tender produced good interest (25 came to compulsory site visit => 11 tenders submitted , of which 2 EU were lower than Chinese contractors)	
LUNCH		
Introduction to the transport working groups under the Transport Side Event *Paolo Ciccarelli (HoU Devco C/6)*		**PPT presentation n°'4-8**
Working groups were formed to discuss infrastructure and governance issues. Discussions were organized in two thematic work groups: - Corridor investment: review of donor and IFI activities; regional priorities and within the framework of PIDA-PAP projects and actions - Governance: network maintenance, monitoring; transport operators, services; overload control; regulatory and institutional reform		

Working groups were formed as below.

	WEST AFRICA	CENTRAL AFRICA	EAST AFRICA	SOUTHERN AFRICA
14h30 – 16h15	**Corridor investment** Room: Caucas **19** Presenter: Stalmans President: Di Stefano	**Corridor investment** Room: Caucas **17** Presenter: Kettner President: Oliete	**Transport governance** Room: medium plenary Presenter: Ciccarelli President: Kivumbi/Cabrillo	
Coffee Break				
16h30 – 18h15	**Transport governance** Room: Caucas **17** Presenter: Stalmans President: Oliete/Di Stefano		**Corridor investment** Room: Caucas **19** Presenter: Ciccarelli President: Kivumbi	**Corridor investment** Room: Caucas **21** Presenter: Kettner President: Cabrillo

7.00 pm Closure of Day's Proceedings

Friday, 04 October 2013

9.00 Start of proceedings

Energy working group

Lennart Deridder (DEVCO C/5)

Introductory remarks

EC-DEVCO C/5 energy sector focus is on blended finance within ITF: generation and transmission; Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) can assist project analysis and feasibility studies are the most important. Funding instrument needs to consider civil society and private sector.

Subjects for discussion include:

- priority for rural electrification, local connectivity
- issues of local situation, then regional issues
- governance and policy development to accompany investments
- sound energy management as a guarantee for the viability of the energy sector
- how and to what extent private investment can be capitalized

Selection of projects should target reduction of poverty and highest impact on the ground in number of persons connected, private sector/SME implication. Request that EU delegations with clear energy program (e.g. Zambia, Rwanda) present activities, how they have overcome difficulties and exchange lessons, followed by discussion on regional priorities.

Intended outcome: better understanding of ongoing work and initiatives; lessons learned; identification of issues and priorities for DG DEVCO strategy directives

Note: The intention to hold two separate energy working groups (Central and West Africa; East and South Africa) was changed in favor of a plenary discussion on energy policy (regulation; funding instruments), ongoing actions and priorities.

Question	Response	Action
When will the TA facility become available?	Technical assistance facility (TAF) shall be online from beginning next year (funds already available); in the meantime framework contracts are available. EU Delegations should already start identifying actions under TAF, within broader strategy, to be discussed with Delegation	EU Delegations identify actions under TAF
When will bridging facilities be available?	Main breakdowns of bridging facility known, but programmable breakdowns not yet performed; ITF and TAF facilities are available in meantime	

Regional programmes please confirm that projects can support regional power pools; PIDA is priority criteria	Every good proposal will be considered on its merits; project maturity will be main element	
In many countries (eg West and Central Africa), transport was priority, rather than energy. How do we make the shift?	Need to move from project-based approach of Energy Facility to integrated overall development policy incorporating non-infrastructure issues (eg for rural electrification: creation of local SMEs, improve utility management) to ensure impact on energy distribution system, user service..	
For SE4All, please clarify Barroso pledge: is it number of connections or people accessed?	Barroso pledge is provision of sustainable energy services to 500 million people. A specific country analysis of accessibility, need and impact on the ground is required	
Bio gas is coming as renewable energy, avoids high cost of connection to national grid. Sustainable energy policy must consider assess how to foster renewable energy and improve enabling environment for private sector participation (e.g. COMESA initiatives)	Renewable energy is very important for rural connectivity; each project will be considered for TAF support or within next programming cycle.	
We need to recognize that some national electricity companies are managed correctly (e.g. Cote d'Ivoire). What are priority criteria for project selection (e.g. renewable energy, non-functioning utility providers)?	General priorities are renewable energy; rural electrification; governance of national energy company. Need benchmarking between countries on what is working and not (discussion with EU Delegations)	Benchmarking of energy sector practice (governance, connectivity)
For regional interconnectivity, need to work with power pools Rural electrification policy needs to be country-specific	Agreed; no desire to duplicate experience (PIDA or Power pools at regional level)	
Development bank comments on energy projects in the pipeline: ITF: Under 11th EDF, can fund SE4All projects at national level, otherwise only infrastructure projects with regional impact (ie within regional strategy) AfD: projects to be financed via blended instruments should be discussed at early stage with EU delegations ; AFD can discuss its pipeline with EU		

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">delegations
- regional interconnectivity projects take longer to materialize (inter-country complexity)
- dam rehabilitation (30-40years old) needs to be considered as well as new dam construction (notably due to environmental constraints)
- on power interconnection, implementation of regional priorities needs national-level discussions with power pools, national authorities for specific power lines (e.g. current inter-connection projects with Kenya, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda)
- sectoral reform needs to accompany infrastructure investment; improved coordination of reform/tariff policy between European donors would be beneficial; EU Technical Assistance Facility (EU TAF) could be mobilized to prepare reform/tariff study for identified projects
KfW: main priorities: geothermal energy; private sector participation in renewable energy; energy efficiency, network loss reduction</td></tr>
<tr><td>Which are the reference priority documents for EC?
What are criteria for selection, prioritisation of projects? Will there be a priority list (as transport sector)?</td><td>National projects to be defined with national authorities
Regional projects need guidelines from EC DEVCO on selection of priority projects; power pools will play key role
Energy projects could be present under several components of 11th EDF, not only energy sector itself</td><td>EC DEVCO C/5 to prepare energy sector guidelines, in consultation with EU Delegations</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rural electrification: difficulty to access high number of people with single project
Energy sector reform: need training, capacity building in specific areas
Energy efficiency: high loss in COMESA region, compared to Egypt (12%)
Rural development: due to small size, problems of low interest from banks, capacity issues at EU delegations
How to approach regional programs? (Great Lakes project entailed series of tri-partite meetings in Kinshasa, Kigali and Burundi and Brussels on basis of SE4All, resulting in tentative project list, ongoing TOR preparation..)</td><td>Great Lakes project is a good example of regional cooperation which can serve as a model</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>How to support finance for energy sector, including use of TA support? (e.g. planned energy conference, Burundi)</td><td>TA support can be provided by framework contract to assist in defining investment strategy, participation of other funding agencies (donor conference on major projects).</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Commentary, Aboubacar Babamoussa (Director, Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission)
We are here to share a global vision; need to recall certain references at the continental level, namely PIDA, EU-Africa partnership. Main issue for energy in Africa is in ensuring regional strategies become national priorities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>For rural electrification, need to consider problems of worsening utilities financial positions in extending an often old, dysfunctional distribution network to new low-paying customer base, and associated future management, maintenance problems.
Utilities need well-paying, large accounts for financial sustainability; we can't only do rural, low-paying electrification
Emphasis should be on cities with higher-paying customers before extending to rural projects, which will have more limited impact.
Priority must be making energy sector work at national level, ensuring energy companies are efficient.</td><td>Need differing approaches in urban/rural areas, based on local specifics (e.g. grid losses) and dialogue with local authority; cities should be financially sustainable, focus may rather be support to energy company rather than network extension, which may be prioritised in rural areas (as limited proportion of total supply network).
Prepaid meters are a good approach even for lower paying customers, due to lower collection costs for utilities.
These issues to be considered for project sustainability in energy guidelines (EC DEVCO C/5, with EU Delegations).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Regret lack of participation of CEMAC or delegations of Congo Brazzaville, CAR for discussion on ongoing regional projects</td><td>ITF pipeline is known; additional projects can be developed with funding agencies, through EU Delegations</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Conclusions
1. Need for improved guidance for steering process from EU DEVCO C/5 to EU Delegations
2. Take account of existing programs, initiatives and priorities (PIDA, etc.)
3. Need integrated approach to energy sector strategy at regional and national level, including rural electrification, centralized options (critical issue of governance of energy utility)
4. Ensure user payments to enable financial sustainability of energy sector for further development as integrated system</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Transport working groups - presentations
Working group presidents; Paolo Ciccarelli (HoU DEVCO C/6)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Conclusions of working groups:</td></tr>
</table>

On transport corridors: Regional working groups prepared initial pre-screened project lists per region, on basis of PIDA 2020 corridors. Taking into account the necessity of blending EC grants with public or private loans, these corridors have been discussed and actualized. These are now to be further reviewed with EU Delegations, IFI partners for screening analysis and definition of possible actions for funding pipeline. On corridor governance: - Improved corridor knowledge management: infrastructure, traffic, safety, condition, ... - Corridor maintenance: concessions; axle load control stations (ports, borders, limited internal controls); inventory/mapping of existing weigh stations; harmonization of application of sanctions (proposal for council of transport ministers); management software for control stations - Encourage single regional transport observatory per region; enlarge mandate for data collection on condition, maintenance, road safety, transit obstacles, … - Reflection on common policies across regions: road funds, transport providers, axle load statistics, etc. - Capacity building programs to RECs; transport/users associations	
Closing of the Seminar, *by Gary Quince (HoD Ethiopia)*	The seminar has provided an intensive week of exchanges; our aim must now be to capitalize through follow-on work to pursue agenda of continental infrastructure in Africa. The African continent is growing fast, with population forecast to double in next 35 years; if Africa is to create jobs, it will need to increase (about double) investment in infrastructure. It is critical that we work together with AUC, RECs and governments on sector policy and governance and at regional levels to address these challenges. Infrastructure financing is not primarily a problem of available of finance but rather a lack of bankable projects; project preparation and capacity building are critical. Important we work with project preparation facilities, especially most active ones, of which ITF is considered one of best. Moreover, we have learnt that leveraging can be considered not only in financial terms (grants and loans) but also in terms of hard and soft actions (accompaniment of physical investment with policy and institutional actions). The next six to seven years should see at least a doubling of the level of blended funding, Seminar timing allows programming work for 11th EDF and Pan-African programme to ensure fast start once funds become available. Given EU's financing constraints in the short-term due to need to ratify 11th EDF, we need to use all existing facilities and work closely with other financing institutions. On SE4All, we are conscious of the need to show rapid results. Thanks for such a wide and active participation from EU, AUC, funding institutions and African organisations. We may look forward to further meetings to carry this important agenda forward.
Closing remarks, by *Aboubacar Babamoussa (Director, Infrastructure*	AUC has put great emphasis on its presence as well as that of African regional organisations and specialized institutions in order to respect the aims of the EU-Africa Partnership. This is the first time we have had such wide

and Energy, African Union Commission)	exchange on infrastructure aspects, rich in exchanges and new friendships. We appreciate the EU initiative for this seminar, which we need to reinforce and make sustainable. Despite diversity of Africa, it is united with one objective: elimination of poverty. Our goal is to establish a continental coherence between 54 African countries – now is the time to ensure our regional priorities are applied at national level. It was a pleasure to welcome you in AUC premises in the capital of Africa; extended thanks to moderator, group moderators, presenters and the many actors behind the scenes.
12.20 pm Closure of Seminar	

4. PROPOSED ROAD MAP OF FUTURE ACTIONS

N°	Objective	Action	Actors (lead actor(s) in **bold**)
FUNDING INSTRUMENTS			
1	Actively seek **funding** of regional level projects, following PIDA-PAP orientations	Actively involve EU Delegations in project selection for ITF (mandatory visit of ITF project sponsor to EU Delegation); develop SYSTEMATIC approach	**ITF Sponsors** ITF Secretariat EU Delegations
		Regional seminars with TA support for: - Project identification/preparation; financial engineering, implementation strategies-national/regional, blending/non-blendable. - Capacity constraints (RECs; NAOs; specialized agencies; private sector) - Funding instruments: blending with regional infrastructure funds; private sector	**EU Delegations** ITF Secretariat EC DEVCO AUC; RECs Funding partners
2	Target use of **blending** of grant funds with public and private loans, to ensure maximum leverage	Perform training to EU staff in financial engineering Requirement for ITF project sponsor to visit local EU delegation. Need clear strategy/visibility for proposal and screening of ITF projects	**EC DEVCO** **ITF Secretariat** EU Delegations Steering Committee, EU Africa Infrastructure Partnership
3	Expand **coordination and dissemination** of activities of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund and other EU regional funding instruments, notably with funding agencies, RECs	Strengthen coordination dialogue about regional projects at national level. Use *regional seminars* (refer 1)	**ITF Secretariat** **EU Delegations** EC DEVCO AUC; RECs Funding partners

ENERGY – SE4All			
4	Accelerate process to start producing deliverables for the **Sustainable Energy for All programme** (SE4All)	Note to Heads of Delegation on energy implementation process with energy sector GUIDELINES Benchmarking of energy sector practice (governance, connectivity..)	**EC DEVCO C/5** EU Delegations
		Identify initial projects for TA preparation Use *regional seminars* (refer 1)	**EU Delegations** RECs National governments
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND PREPARATION			
5	EC support to infrastructure regional programmes, focusing on strategic **infrastructure investments and sector governance reforms**	Continued improvement in business environment to encourage loan provision Transport: Apply SSATP governance indicators; include governance indicators in financing agreements.	**EU Delegations** National governments
6	Pursue **identification of priority projects** for funding in collaboration with AUC, RECs, national governments and funding partners by exploring the possibility of establishing project preparation facility	Transport: follow-up of pre-identified project list, governance priorities. Assess multi-sector transport, in line with PIDA Energy: engage TA consultant; follow-up energy guidelines for preliminary project list Use *regional seminars* (refer 1)	**EC DEVCO** **EU Delegations** AUC; RECs National governments Funding partners
7	Support to an integrated **capacity building** approach to implementing bodies of the regional programme	Consider use of grant funding for TA capacity building Continued political advocacy of AUC Use *regional seminars* (refer 1)	**EU Delegations** RECs; NAOs AUC
8	Ensure **value for money** by developing innovative procurement systems for major infrastructure projects	Negotiate funding conditions on case-by-case basis Review EDF general procedures for design and build contracts	**EC DEVCO** EU Delegations

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

5. QUESTIONNAIRE FEEDBACK; SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE MEETING

The forms were collected at the end of the seminar from a total of 74 participants, comprising of 45 EU Delegation staff, 4 HQ staff and 25 others (funding partners, African institutions, EU member states and some that did not indicate their institutions.). Sample rate on total seminar participation of 125 was 59%.

Feedback indicated that the seminar was well appreciated and generally responded to needs and expectations of participants: 70% good/excellent overall assessment, 83% mostly/definitely useful in carrying out work, 90% good/excellent organisation. The following main comments were received, indicating areas of improvement for future events:

Key comments:
- Presentation times were too long: too little time for debate/working groups
- Insufficient guidance/preparation on energy sector

Additional comments:
- Main interest of participants in blending/financial structuring, funding partners
- Promote exchanges/opportunity to meet and discuss between participants – good opportunity to discuss with EU Delegation, funding partners like EIB and KfW
- Seek wider participation from government officials, power pool staff, regional institutions.
- Logistics: too long journey time from hotel to venue
- Organization: send agenda earlier to prepare for discussions

These comments confirm the appreciation of the objectives and results of the Continental Seminar for Infrastructure in Africa, notably the active presence of funding partners in discussions and exchanges. The feedback moreover indicates the wide support for further dialogue platforms for policy and programme definition at a continental and regional level.

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

ANNEX 1: AGENDA

Tuesday, 01 October 2013 – Start External Part with Partners

14.00 **Opening of the Seminar**

- Opening remarks, *by Gary Quince (HoD Ethiopia)*
- Opening remarks, *by Aboubacar Babamoussa (Director African Union Commission)*
- Opening, *by Roberto Ridolfi (Director DEVCO C)*

14.30 PIDA – Setting the framework for infrastructure development, *by Maurice Niaty-Mouamba (AUC)*

15.15 Regional Networks and Sector Governance challenges (I), *by David Kamara (ECOWAS), Azhari Karim (IGAD), Abu S.E. Dafalla (COMESA)*

16.00 Coffee break

16.15 Regional Networks and Sector Governance challenges (II), *debate*

16.45 Capacity Building to roll out PIDA, *by Ralph Olayé (AfDB)*

17.15 Energy: Implementation the 'Barroso pledge': helping to provide access to energy to 500 million people by 2030, *by Georgios Pantoulis and Lennart Deridder (DEVCO C/5)*

Wednesday, 02 October 2013

09.00 Added value of blending approach, *by Céline Maertens (DEVCO C/3)*

09.45 Project Cycle and Bankability of Infrastructure Projects: *by Heike Rüttgers (Director EIB)*

10.30 Coffee Break

10.45 Development Banks approach towards strategic infrastructure development in Africa including PPP, *by Ralph Olayé (AfDB), Rima Le Coguic (AFD), Amelie D'Souza (KFW), Alberto Castronovo (Simest)*

12.30 Lunch

14.00 African priorities for water and sanitation*, by Bai Mass Taal (Executive Secretary AMCOW)*

15.00 Water - Case Study on Lake Victoria, *by Giorgio Ficconelli (EUD Uganda)*

16.00 Coffee Break

16.15 Energy – case study, *by Lennart Deridder (DEVCO C/5)*

17.00 ICT - Case studies on HIPSSA and AfricaConnect, *by Vlassios Venner (CNECT D/1)*

17.45 Space - Case study on Galileo/EGNOS, *by Stefano Scarda (ENTR H/3)*

18.15 Draft African Space Policy, *by Dr. Val Munsami, Chair, AUC Space Working Group*

Thursday; 03 October 2013

09.00 Transport – Sector governance in focus (introduction by Paolo Cicarelli (DEVCO C/6))

- Trade facilitation, border posts and axle load control along North-South corridor in Southern Africa, *by Mark Pearson (TMSA)*
- Axle load control: case studies, lessons learned and guidelines, *by Jean-Noel Guillousou, Mike Pinard (SSATP)*

09.50 Case studies on transport sector governance

- Axle load control at EAC level, *by Adam Grodzicki (EUD in Tanzania)*
- Ouverture des marchés de transport à la concurrence en Mauritanie*, by Michel Laloge (EUD in Mauritania)*
- Observatoire des pratiques anormales en Afrique de l'Ouest, *by Marc Stalmans (DEVCO C/6)*

10.30 Coffee Break

10.45 Transport – Investment in focus, *by John Donovan (TMSA)*

11.45 Case study on corridor investment: the Great East Road rehabilitation, *by Sigvard Bjork (EUD in Zambia)*

12.30 Lunch

14.30 Transport working groups session I, *introduced by DEVCO C/6*

16.15 Coffee break

16.30 Transport working groups session II, *introduced by DEVCO C/6*

Friday, 04 October 2013

09.00 Energy working group, *by Lennart Deridder (DEVCO C/5)*

10.45 Coffee Break

11.15 Conclusions of Transport working groups, *by Fabio Di Stefano (EUD in Ivory Coast)*, *Sergio Oliete (UED in Cameroun), Dorian Kivumbi (UED in Kenya), Alfonso Cabrillo (UED in Mozambique)*

12.00 **Closing Remarks**

12.20 End of Seminar

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Summary

- European Union Delegations in Africa: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Cameroon, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Mozambique, DR Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia

- European Commission headquarters (DEVCO C, C2, C3, C5, C8, D2, D3, E1, E2; DG CNECT D1, DG ENTR)

- African Union Commission: Infrastructure and Energy Department

- Bilateral and multilateral funding agencies: EIB, EIB/ITF, KfW, AfD, Simest, OeBE, AfDB

- Regional economic communities: ECOWAS, COMESA, IGAD, SADC

- Specialised institutions and organisations: SSATP, TMSA, AMCOW, IOC, EAPP, WAPP, ICA

- EU Member states; Italy, Germany, Romania

Detailed lists

	No.	COUNTRY	SURNAME	NAME	ORGANIZATION	MONDAY 30/09	TUESDAY 01/10	WEDNESDAY 02/10	THURSDAY 03/10	FRIDAY 04/10	Remarks
	1	Bénin	BOBILLIER	Baptiste	EU						
	2	Bénin	CAT	Michel	EU						
	3	Botswana	CORNET	Jocelin	EU						
	4	Botswana	DJETE	Sagoh	EU						
	5	Burkina Fasso	FAVERO	Giorgia	EU						
	6	Burkina Fasso	OUEDRAOGO	Ram Maria	EU						
ABSENT	7	Burundi	VOSSEN	Paul							
	8	Burundi	NIYOGUSABA	Egide	EU						
	9	Bissau	DAS NEVEL	Luis Carlos	EU						
	10	Cameroun	OLIETE JOSA	Sergio	E						
	11	Djibouti Del	NADIM SAAD	Marwan	EU						
	12	Eritrea	DE BRUYCKER	Marc	EU						
	13	EUAU	QUINCE	Gary	EU						
ABSENT	14	EUAU	BURYLO	Anna							
ABSENT	15	EUAU	HOGAN	Stephene							
	16	EUAU	DIZ RODRIGUEZ	Alejandro	EU						
	17	Ethiopia Del	CAPONE	Antonio	EU						
	18	Ethiopia Del	CLAUDI	Riccardo	EU						
	19	Ethiopia Del	FAUVEL	Jean-Baptiste	EU						
	20	Ethiopia Del	TESFAYE	Abiy	EUD						
	21	Ethiopia Del	SEMUNIGUS	Alemayehu	EUD						
	22	Ethiopia Del	BONANNINNI	Massimo	"						
	24	Gambie	ROODHART	Willem	EUD						
	25	Gabon	BABATOUNDE	Olamidé Fabrice	EUD						
	26	Ghana	ROLLAND	Simon	EU						
	27	Guinée	DALOZE	Mathieu	EU						
	28	Ivory Coast	DI STEFANO	Fabio	EU						

				ORG.	MON.	TU				
29	Ivory Coast	DUREL	Ludovic							
30	Ivory Coast	TRELLU	Pierre	EU						
31	Kenya	KIVUMBI	Dorian	EU						
32	Kenya	WILLEMS	Sanne	EU						
33	Kenya	HABERS	Jan Hendrik	EU						
34	Liberia	KIRCHMAYR	Giorgio	EU						
35	Malawi	DI VEROLI	Mauro	EU						
36	Malawi	PHIRI	Peter	EU						
37	Malawi	CHIRAMBO	Mcaubrey	EU						
38	Mali	MEREL	Cedric	EU						
39	Mali	JOLIVET	Alain	EU						
40	Mali	SOGBA	Seydou	EU						
41	Madagascar	BACIGALUPI	Claudio	EU						
42	Madagascar	DUBOIS	Daniel	EU						
43	Mauritanie	LALOGE	Michel	EU						
44	Mauritania	ASTUDILLO	Eloisa	EU						
45	Mauritius	FUTLOO	Zaid	EU						
46	Morocco	LA TELLA	Maxime	EC						
47	Niger	EDO MONFORT	Jose Carlos	EU						
48	Niger	SKIBA	Agnieszka	EC						
49	Nigeria	OKAFOR	Frank Isioma	EU						
50	Mozambique	CABRILLO	Alfonso	EU						
51	Mozambique	ENGELIEN	Malte	EU						
52	RD Congo	GAVILAN	Jesus	EU						
53	RD Congo	MUKANYA	Apollinaire	EU						
54	Rwanda	BUCHMANN	Marc	EU						
55	Sénégal	VAN TILBORG	Hugo	EU						
56	Sénégal	DRABA	Boubacar	EU						
57	Sierra Leone	TZARTZAS	Yannis	EU						
58	Sierra Leone	PEIGNAUX	Quentin	EU						
59	Somalia	SMITH	Paul	EU						
60	Sudan	AMBROSI	Umberto	EU						

				ORG.	Mon.	TUE	Wed	Thur	Fri	
61	Tanzania	GRODZICKI	Adam	UE						
62	Tanzania	MORONI	Fabrizio	UE						
63	Tchad	HASSANE	Abakar Mahamat	UE						
64	Togo	GEORGELIN	Lenaic	UE						
65	Togo	TIASSOU	Tété Djimédo	UE						
66	Uganda	FICCARELLI	Giorgio	UE						
67	Uganda	OBETIA	Robert							
68	Zambia	BJORCK	Sigvard	EU						
69	Zambia	McCLUSKEY	Stephen	EU						
70	Zambia	SIMBELEKO	Liso							
71	DEVCO C	RIDOLFI	Roberto							
72	DEVCO C2	SAINTRAINT	Antoine		E.C.					
73	DEVCO C3	MAERTENS	Celine	UE						
74	DEVCO C3	TSIAVOS	Eleftherios	EC						
75	DEVCO C5	PANTOULIS	Georgios	EU						
76	DEVCO C5	DERIDDER	Lennart	EU						
77	DEVCO C6	CICCARELLI	Paolo	EU						
78	DEVCO C6	KETTNER	Jurgen	EC						
79	DEVCO C6	STALMANS	Marc	EC						
80	DEVCO D2	GIRIBALDI	Irene	EU						
81	DEVCO D3	MARIJNISSEN	Chantal							
82	DEVCO E2	AGAI	Zoltan	EU						
83	DEVCO E2	GRAPSAS	Georgios	EU						
84	DEVCO E1	LAAKSO	Helena	EC						
85	DG CNECT D1	VENNER	Vlassios	EC						
86	DG ENTR	SCARDA	Stefano	SC						
87	EIB	RUETTGERS	Heike	EIB						
88	EIB	BAIRD	Morag	EIB						
89	EIB	BOUCHAUD	Pierre-Etienne	EIB						
90	EIB	SIMONSEN	Kurt	EIB						
91	EIB/ITF	POIROTTE	Ludovic	EIB						
92	KfW	D'SOUZA	Amelie	KfW						

				Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Friday	
93	KfW	DIMISSIE	Imruwa	KfW					
94	AFD	LE COGUIC	Rima	ADF					
95	SIMEST	CASTRONOVO	Alberto						
96	DeBE	POECHEIM	Wolfgang						
97	AfDB	OLAYE	Ralph						
98	AfDB	MAYISA	Zakhele	AfDB					
99	AfDB	KANE	Michael K.						
100	AfDB	AMBERT	Cecile						
101	AfDB	SCHROTH	Daniel	AfDB					
102	AfDB	WA-KYENDO	Mumina						
103	ECOWAS	NJIE	Ebrima						
104	ECOWAS	KAMARA	David	ECOWAS					
105	COMESA-EAC-SADC TRIPARTITE	PHIRI	Amos						
106	SADC	MOTLHATLHEDI	Freddie						
107	SSATP/WB	GUILLOSSOU	Jean-Noel						
108	SSATP/WB	PINARD	Mike						
109	TMSA	DONOVAN	John	TMSA					
110	TMSA	PEARSON	Mark	TMSA					
111	AMCOW	TAAL	Bai-Mass						
112	Italian Embassy	MELLONI	Fabio						
113	Italian Embassy	ROSSO	Renzo						
114	Italian Embassy	DEL PAPA	Giuliana						
115	Italian Embassy	FRAGNITO	Giuliano						
116	Egis	JENNINGS	Ian, Douglas	Egis					
117	COMESA/RCC RECs	BISSOONAUTHSING	Krish						

				org.	monday	tuesi	wedn	thur	Friday	
118	COMESA/IRCC RECs	VANOVERSTRAETEN	Erik							
119	IOC	MOHABEER	Raj							
120	GIZ	ZARGES	Winfried							
121	IGAD	KARIM	Azhari							
122	BOAD	Bimle Fdele								
123	COMESA	Abu Sufian	Dafalla							
124	ECA	MOHAMED HASSAN								
125	KOMHHIK	Gabriel BARTAS								
126	AUC	Maurice N.D								
127	AUC	Bernard B								
128	Germany	Hanno SPRISTEN								
129	USA	DONOVAN	John							
130	DAWN	[illegible]								
131	[illegible]		SPACTR							
132	WAPP	ADEYEMO								
133	Aenoi	Karim IGAD								
134	EAPP	MUSTAFA								
135	AUC	Mohamed	NOV							
136	AUC	CRISPEN	ZANA							
137	AUC	NIYONGABO	PHIL							
138										
139										
140										

Mojakisane Mathaha SADC

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

ANNEX 3: PRESENTATIONS

Tuesday 01 October PM		
2-1	PIDA Africa's Time for Action: Interconnecting, Integrating, and Transforming a Continent	Maurice Niaty-Mouamba (AUC)
2-2	ECOWAS Regional Networks and Sector Governance Challenges	David Kamara, Director – Transport and Telecoms
2-3	IGAD Regional Transport and ICT Policies	Azhari Karim (IGAD)
2-4	COMESA Priority Investment Plan	Abu S.E. Dafalla, COMESA Secretariat
2-5	Capacity Building to Roll out PIDA	Ralph Olaye, AfDB,
Oral	Energy: Implementation the 'Barroso pledge': helping to provide access to energy to 500 million people by 2030	Georgios Pantoulis (DEVCO C/5)
Wednesday 02 October		
3-1	Added value of blending approach	Céline Maertens (DEVCO C/3)
3-2	Project Cycle and Bankability of Infrastructure Projects	Heike Rüttgers (Director EIB)
3-3 3-4 3-5 3-5A	Development Banks approach towards strategic infrastructure development	Ralph Olayé (AfDB) Rima Le Coguic (AFD) Amelie D'Souza (KFW) Alberto Castronovo (Simest)
3-6	African priorities for water and sanitation	Bai Mass Taal (Executive Secretary AMCOW)
3-7	Water - Case Study on Lake Victoria	Giorgio Ficconelli, Head of EU Delegation, Uganda
Oral	Energy – case study	Lennart Deridder (DEVCO C/5)
3-8	ICT – Case Studies on HIPSSA and AfricaConnect	Vlassios Venner (CNECT D/1)
3-9	Space – Case Study on Galileo/EGNOS ; Draft Africa Space Policy	Stefano Scarda (ENTR H/3)
3-10	Draft African Space Policy	Dr. Val Munsami, Chair, AUC Space Working Group

Thursday 03 October		
4-1	Trade facilitation, border posts and axle load control along North-South corridor in Southern Africa	Mark Pearson (TMSA)
4-2A 4-2B	Axle load control: case studies, lessons learned and guidelines	Jean-Noel Guillousou, Mike Pinard (SSATP)
4-3	Axle load control at EAC level	Adam Grodzicki (EUD in Tanzania)
4-4	Ouverture des marchés de transport à la concurrence en Mauritanie	Michel Laloge (EUD in Mauritania)
4-5	Observatoire des pratiques anormales en Afrique de l'Ouest	Marc Stalmans (DEVCO C/6)
4-6	Transport – Investment in focus	John Donovan (TMSA)
4-7	Case study on corridor investment: the Great East Road rehabilitation	Sigvard Bjork (EUD in Zambia)
4-8	Introduction to the transport working groups under the Transport Side Event	Paolo Ciccarelli (HoU DEVCO C/6)

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

ANNEX 4: Pre-identified actions (transport sector)

1. Results

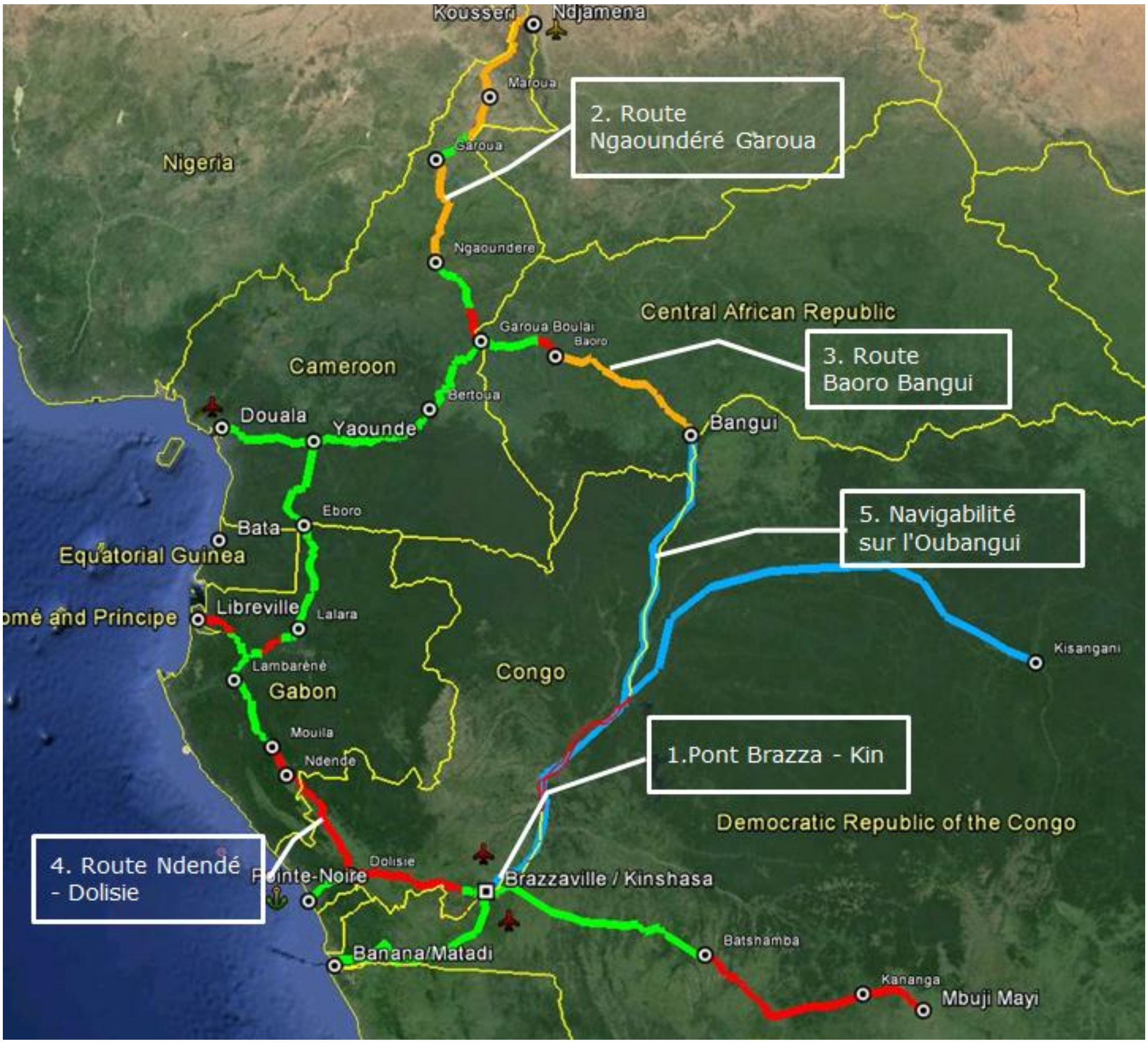
The main results of the working group sessions relating to transport are the following (per region):

EAST AFRICA

N°	Project	Corridor	Length (km)	Nature of intervention	Study availaible	Estimation (m€)	Observation
1	Development of the Berbera Port	Berbera Corridor	N.A.	Purchase tugboat + quay upgrade	Pre-Feasibility	15 Mio€	Limited scope for blending
2	Berbera Corridor	Berbera Corridor	50	Construction - 20 km missing link and Hargeisa bypass	Pre-Feasibility	50 Mio€	Limited scope for blending
3	Kaboika - Rat	Juba Djibouti corridor	150	Construction/rehabilitation missing link	Pre-Feasibility to start	150 Mio€	
4	LaPSETT corridor (section of Kenya South Sudan link)	LaPSETT Corridor	1,000	Construction/rehabilitation	Detailed design	800 Mio€	Financiers interested: EIB, WB, JICA; ADB for Kenya
5	Mwanza-Musoma-Kisumu	EA corridor No3 (Link between Northern & Central corridor)	300	Upgrading	Pre-Feasibility to start for some sections	350 Mio€	WB & ADB expressed interest
6	Mombasa - Nairobi	Northern Corridor	480	Strengthning, upgrading capacity	Pre-Feasibility to start	300 Mio€	Consultatations yet to start
7	Kampala - Jinja	Northern Corridor	80	Upgrading	Detailed design ongoing	350 Mio€	EIB expressed interest
8	Tororo Gulu Nimule Juba	Northern Corridor Spur	200	Strengthning selected sections	Pre-Feasibility to start	200 Mio€	EIB expressed interest
9	Dar port access & bypass	Central Corridor	80	Construction	Pre-Feasibility to start	150 Mio€	WB, JICA; TMEA expressed interest
10	Dar - Isaka - Mwanza	Central Corridor	700	Rail rehabilitation	Feasibility study upto Isaka	400 Mio€	Interest by WB, EIB, JICA
11	Link DRC - Rwanda - Tanzania	Central Corridor	150	Rehabilitation/upgrading selected sections	Pre-Feasibility to start	150 Mio€	AfDB expressed interest
12	Link Burundi - Tanzania	Central Corridor	120	Construction/rehabilitation	Feasibility	150 Mio€	AfDB expressed interest

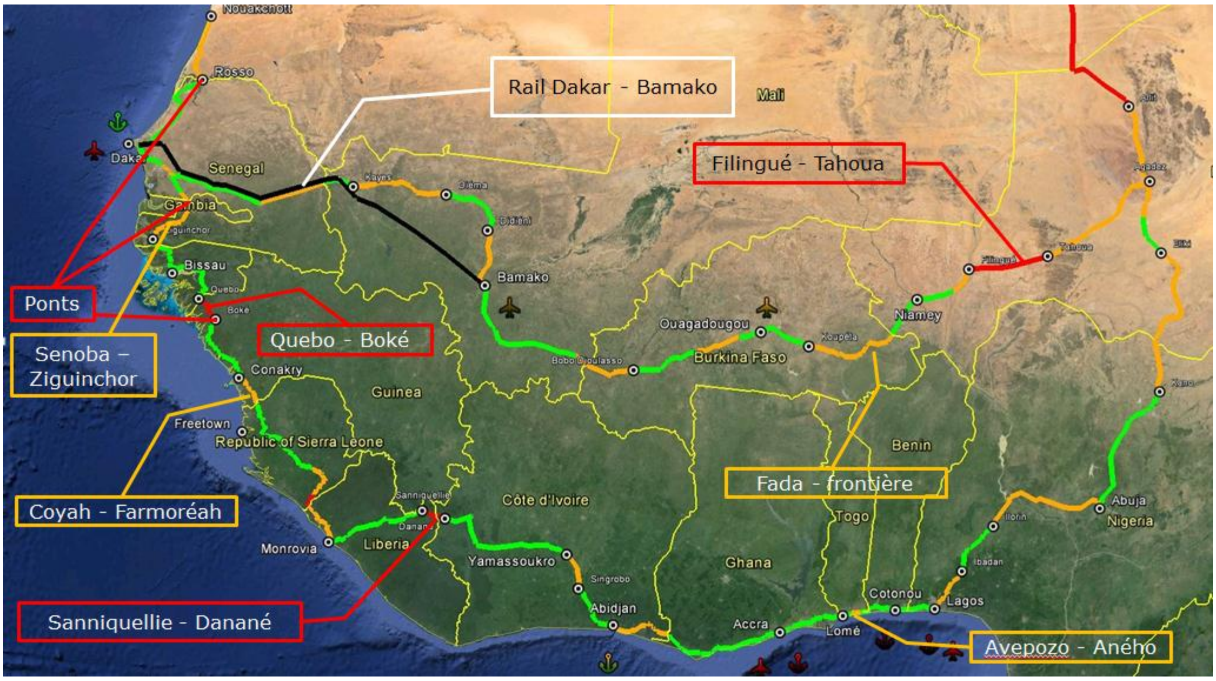
CENTRAL AFRICA

N°	Projet	Corridor	Longueur (km)	Nature de l'interventio n	Study available	Estimation (m€)	Observations/Bailleurs de fonds potentiels
1	Pont Brazzaville Kinshasa	Pointe-Noire-Kinshasa	1.00	Construction	APD	1,000	Pont. Estimation basée sur APS. 3 alternatives étudiées. La plus coûteuse a été retenue mais avec plus d'impact économique. Complexité politique. Attractive pour le financement privé (prêts non-souverains). Effet multiplicateur pour d'autres « blendings »
2	Amélioration navigabilité sur rivière Oubangui	Corridor fluvial Congo-Oubangui	1,100.00	Upgrading	Aucune	NA	Problème de navigabilité saisonnière du a des seuils rocheux. Etude identification/APS lancée par la BAD. Montage entre 3 pays
3	Camrail (Renouvellement de la voie entre Dibamba et Yaoundé)	Douala – Yaoundé - Ndjamena - Bangui	233.00	Upgrading	APS	85 (2012)	BM - AFD Bancabilité à déterminer
4	Camrail (Construction de la nouvelle ligne Port de Kribi - Edea)	Kribi – Yaoundé - Ndjamena - Bangui	136.00	Construction	APS	460 (hors tunnel)	BM - AFD
5	By-pass centres urbains importants sur corridors	Douala – Yaoundé - Ndjamena - Bangui		Construction	Aucune	NA	AFD finance avec ITF 20 km de la sortie Ouest de Douala et étudie projet de l'accès Est de Yaoundé. 2ème pont sur le Wouri ?. Potentialité pour programmes d'aménagement urbain intégrés.Emprise ferroviaire Yaoundé?



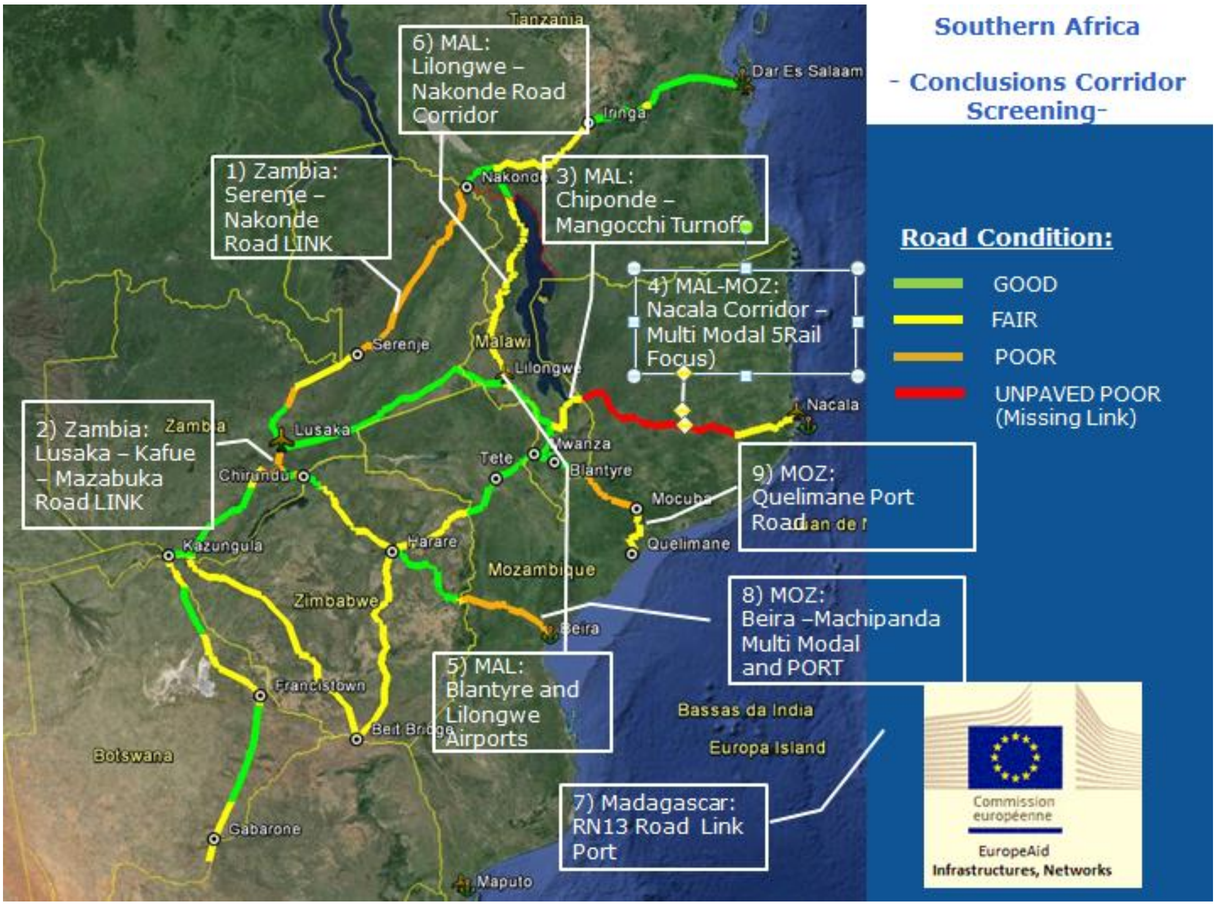
WEST AFRICA

N°	Projet	Corridor	Longueur (km)	Nature de l'intervention	Etude disponible	Estimation (m€)	Partenaires
1	Ponts: Rosso - Gambie - Cogon	Cotière	0.80 - 1.00 - 0.245	Construction	APD	40 - 100 - 15	BAD (Rosso/Gambie)
2	Senoba - Ziguinchor (Sénégal)	Cotière	149.00	Réhabilitation	APD	75.00	BAD
3	Quebo (Bissau) - Boké (Guinée)	Cotière	107.00	Construction	Aucune	80.00	BAD
4	Coyah - Farmoréah (Guinée)	Cotière	75.00	Réhabilitation	DAO	35.00	JICA (ouvrages)
5	Sanniquelle (Libéria) - Danané (CdI)	Cotière	77.00	Construction	Aucune	50.00	
6	Avepozo - Aného (Togo)	Cotière	27.90	Réhabilitation	APD	15.00	BAD
7	Train Bamako - Dakar	Ouest-Est	1,249.00	Réhabilitation	DAO	40.00	WB/BAD/AFD
8	Fada (BF) - frontière Niger	Ouest-Est	150.00	Réhabilitation		100.00	
9	Filingué - Tahoua (Niger)	Ouest-Est	284.00	Construction		150.00	BOAD/BIDC ?
10	Train Abidjan - Ouagadougou	Nord-Sud	1,300.00	Réhabilitation			



SOUTHERN AFRICA

N°	Project	Corridor	Length (km)	Nature of intervention	Study availaible	Estimation (m€)	Observation
1	Zambia: Serenje - Nakonde Road Link	Dar Es Salaam Corridor	604	Rehabilitation	Final Design	600.00	Final design & tender documents ready PIDA and COMESA Priority DBSA and WB interest Equivalent setup to Great Eastern Road ITF project Blending Potential
2	Zambia: Kafue - Monze Road	Dar Es Salaam - Gabarone Corridor	120.1	Rehabilitation	2011 Design	70.00	Rapid deterioration reaching design life, complementary to EDF9 and 10 focal corridors Blending Potential Innovative Maintenance Scheme Required
3	MAL: Chiponde - Mangocchi Turnoff	Nacala Corridor	150	Rehabilitation	AfDB appraisal 2013		Potential for blerding
4	MAL: Rail Mchinji - Nkaja	North-South Corridor		Rehabilitation	feasibility underway		GOM in negotiation with Chinese, to be followed if succesful in complementarity to Nacala Corridor
5	MAL: Blantyre and Lilongwe Airports			Rehabilitation/Upgrade		21.00	In negotiation with EIB for 50% funding for phase 1, remainder of funds to be secured, potential for blending
6	Malawi Roads - M10	Dar - Beit Bridge		Rehabilitation for 2 stretches, 210 km	prefeasibility done		
7	Madagascar Road Link RN13 Bacicalupi Corridor	Main road connecting to port	130.00	Rehabilitation/Upgrade	Appraisal done	80.00	Island project of regional character, Potential for blending Government request
8	MOZ: Beira - Machipanda	ZAM-ZIM-MOZ: Beira Multimodal corridor and Port	285.00	Rehabilitation	Design 2010		Potential for blending test case for PPP presently GOM negotiation with Chinese
9	MOZ: Quelimane Port Road	Quelimane Blantyre Sub-Corridor	40.00	Rehabilitation			



2. Way Froward

The objective of the exercise is to be ready with identified suitable projects as soon as 11th EDF PIR would be available.
In order to push further the exercise, it is proposed to proceed at 3 different levels:

1- On basis of WG discussions, actualise corridors sheets by adding information on corridors/stretches that were not foreseen or were inaccurate before Addis;

2- Further enquire on selected transport stretches by approaching other donors and/or Government in order to collect (i) existing studies and (ii) economic/financial data;

3- If needed, start discussion about potential budget at regional/national level (10th EDF TCF) to finance TA to screen preselected projects (2/3 months mission to collect info, discuss with partners, establish a pre-identified short-list of suitable projects and identify step forward for identification).

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

ANNEX 5: PHOTOS

Plenary Sessions

Working groups

Transport sector - Central Africa (left); West Africa (right)

Energy sector working group

Closing session

CSIA Group Photo

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

ANNEX 6: EU COMMUNIQUE

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA) COMMUNIQUE

Addis Ababa, 04 October 2013

10. The Continental Seminar for Infrastructure in Africa was hosted by the Delegation of the European Union to the African Union at the AUC Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1st to 4th October 2013. The meeting which took place under the auspices of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership was chaired by the Head of Delegation of the European Union to the African Union, Amb. Gary Quince, and the Director of Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission, Mr. Aboubakari Baba-Moussa. The members of the European Commission headquarters, EU Delegations throughout Africa, bilateral and multilateral financing institutions, AUC, RECs and specialized sector organisations attended the meeting, comprising 125 participants. The list of participants is annexed to this communiqué.

11. The seminar was convened by the European Union with the objective of exchanging views, information and experience for development of regional infrastructure in the energy, transport, water and ICT sectors. The seminar also aimed at the pre-identification of regional and continental programmes to match EU policies with African needs and priorities.

12. The seminar provided the EU and AU with the opportunity to brief the participants on the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) and PIDA Priority Action Plan (PAP) programme, the priority programmes of the regional economic communities, the blending facilities of the Infrastructure Trust Fund, the approach and programmes of key development banks, sector case studies and lessons learnt analysis and transport sector governance and corridor management.

13. The seminar comprised plenary sessions with active discussion on initiatives and constraints for regional infrastructure development. Lively debate allowed full discussion and analysis of development policies on the EU and AU side and latest initiatives for project preparation and funding, implementation and sector governance. Working groups were then held in the transport and energy sectors to discuss infrastructure investment and related governance issues. These groups allowed an open exchange on regional strategies and priorities, funding possibilities and pre-identification of policies and actions, notably for blended finance.

14. The seminar's participants had a thorough exchange of views on the different aspects of infrastructure development and on ways and means to ensure earliest implementation of regional priority programmes. In this context, actions and initiatives were defined to actively pursue the preparation and funding of regional infrastructure in Africa, in partnership with African stakeholders.

15. The European Union institutions confirmed their commitment to these objectives through the following actions and initiatives:
    - Actively seek **funding** of regional level projects, following PIDA-PAP orientations
    - Target use of **blending** of grant funds with public and private loans, to ensure maximum leverage
    - Accelerate process to start producing deliverables for the **Sustainable Energy for All programme** (SE4All)
    - Ensure **value for money** by developing innovative procurement systems for major infrastructure projects
    - Pursue **identification of priority projects** for funding in collaboration with AUC, RECs, national governments and funding partners by exploring the possibility of establishing project preparation facility
    - Expand **coordination and dissemination** of activities of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund and other EU regional funding instruments, notably with funding agencies, RECs
    - Support to an integrated **capacity building** approach to implementing bodies of the regional programme
    - EC support to infrastructure regional programmes, focusing on strategic **infrastructure investments and sector governance reforms**

16. The African Union confirmed their commitment to their key role of political advocacy in pursing the infrastructure development on the continent through the PIDA programme.

17. The seminar stressed the importance of a coordinated approach to development, between continental and regional actors, development partners and funding banks and the need for increased cooperation for more integrated and effective preparation and funding of regional infrastructure.

18. Finally, the seminar enabled preliminary discussions in preparation for the forthcoming EU-Africa Summit in April 2014 and associated revision of the Joint Africa-Europe Strategy for Infrastructure and Energy.

List of participants

- European Union Delegations in Africa: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Cameroon, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Mozambique, DR Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia

- European Commission headquarters (DEVCO C, C2, C3, C5, C8, D2, D3, E1, E2; DG CNECT D1, DG ENTR)

- African Union Commission: Infrastructure and Energy Department

- Bilateral and multilateral funding agencies: EIB, EIB/ITF, KfW, AfD, Simest, OeBE, AfDB

- Regional economic communities: ECOWAS, COMESA, IGAD, SADC

- Specialised institutions and organisations: SSATP, TMSA, AMCOW, IOC, EAPP, WAPP, ICA

- EU Member states; Italy, Germany, Romania

CONTINENTAL SEMINAR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA (CSIA)

ANNEX 7: QUESTIONNAIRE FEEDBACK

The forms were collected at the end of the seminar from a total of 74 participants, comprising of 45 EU Delegation staff, 4 HQ staff and 25 Others (funding partners, African institutions, EU member states and some that did not indicate their institutions.)

Sample rate on total seminar participation of 125 was 59%.

GENERAL:

1) What is your overall assessment of the event? (1 = insufficient - 5= excellent)

	1point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	**Total**	**%**
EU Del		2	17	22	4	**45**	**61%**
EC HQ			1	3		**4**	**5%**
Others		2	7	14	2	**25**	**34%**
Total		**4**	**25**	**39**	**6**	**74**	**100%**
%		***5.4%***	***33.7%***	***52.7%***	***8.1%***	***100%***	

2) Did the seminar achieve its objectives?

	Yes	Partly	No	Total
EU Del	19	25	1	45
EC HQ	1	3		4
Others	12	12	1	25
Total	**32**	**40**	**2**	**74**
%	***43%***	***54%***	***3%***	***100%***

If no/partly,why?

Almost all of the comment indicating dissatisfaction was with regard to the lack of preparation and guidance on energy sector, the imbalance between the plenary discussion and smaller working groups which most felt would have allowed in depth discussion which was not achieved. There was also a lot of comment regarding the presentations being too long.

3) Knowledge and information gained from participation at this seminar (did it meet your expectations)?

	Yes	Partly	No	Total
EU Del	22	22	1	45
EC HQ	2	2		4
Others	15	9	1	25
Total	**39**	**33**	**2**	**74**
%	***53%***	***44%***	***3%***	***100%***

Will it be useful/applicable in the carrying out of your work?

	Definitely	Mostly	Marginally	Not at All	Total
EU Del	12	23	9	1	45
EC HQ	2	2			4
Others	10	12	3		25
Total	**24**	**37**	**12**	**1**	**74**
%	***32%***	***50%***	***16%***	***1%***	***100%***

4) Was the timing and schedule of the seminar convenient?

	Yes	No	Total
EU Del	36	9	45
EC HQ	2	2	4
Others	19	6	25
Total	**57**	**17**	**74**
%	***77%***	***23%***	***100%***

If not, what would you suggest?

EU Delegation: too short a time between instruction about energy and the date of the seminar, too long distance between hotel and meeting place, etc

EC HQ: presentations were too long.

Others: not enough time to discuss in groups, schedule of subjects not fairly divided because there were 1.5 days for transport and 2 hours for energy, not enough time to discuss the agendas where were all very complex, not enough time given for discussion between groups

5) Please comment on the organization of the event (from 1 = insufficient to 5= excellent)

	1point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	Total
EU Del		2	2	21	20	45
EC HQ				4		4
Others			3	13	9	25
Total		**2**	**5**	**38**	**29**	**74**
%		***3%***	***7%***	***51%***	***39%***	***100%***

6) Please comment on the facilities used for the event (from 1 = insufficient to 5= excellent)

	1point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	Total
EU Del		2	3	15	25	45
EC HQ				3	1	4
Others			1	10	14	25
Total		**2**	**4**	**28**	**40**	**74**
%		***3%***	***5%***	***38%***	***54%***	***100%***

OPEN SESSION

7) Please rate the knowledgeable of presenters in the areas they addressed (from 1 = insufficient to 5= excellent)

	1point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	Total
EU Del	1		6	30	8	45

EC HQ			1	2	1	4
Others			1	16	8	25
Total	**1**		**8**	**48**	**17**	**74**
%	*1%*		*11%*	*65%*	*23%*	*100%*

8) Please rate the clarity of responses of presenters to questions (from 1 = insufficient to 5= excellent)

	1point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	Total
EU Del		1	10	30	4	45
EC HQ			1	2	1	4
Others			3	17	5	25
Total		**1**	**14**	**49**	**10**	**74**
%		*1%*	*19%*	*66%*	*14%*	*100%*

9) Which topics or aspects of the presentations did you find most interesting or useful?

- Most EU Delegation Staff indicated that they found the presentations on blending, case studies and financing most interesting.
- HQ Transport working group, Financing partners' presentations
- Others Mostly indicated blending, case studies and presentations from financing institutions interesting.

10) Please rate the adequacy of balance between the time allotted for debates and the time allotted for presentations?

	Yes	No	Total
EU Del	31	14	45
EC HQ	1	3	4
Others	17	8	25
Total	**49**	**25**	**74**
%	*66.2%*	*33.7%*	*100%*

Almost all the comment stated was that the presentations were too long while the time allotted for debates was too short.

11) What areas or content do you think were missing or should have been included to make the presentations and the seminar more useful to you?

EU Delegation: most participants indicated the lack of information or guidance on energy and EUHQ's priorities on energy.

EC HQ: No comments

Others: lack of information and guidance on energy, inclusion of government partners in discussions and suggestion that next time the agenda be sent earlier so that participants can get more prepared for discussions.

WORKING GROUPS:

12) Did you find the Working Group Sessions of Thursday afternoon and Friday useful? (from 1 = insufficient to 5= excellent)

	1point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	Total
EU Del	1	7	8	15	14	45
EC HQ			2		2	4
Others		3	4	13	5	25
Total	**1**	**10**	**14**	**28**	**21**	**74**
%	*1%*	*14%*	*19%*	*38%*	*28%*	*100%*

13) Was the organization of the group (mixture of participants) relevant to the discussions and the purpose of the group? (from 1 = insufficient to 5= excellent)

	1point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points	Total
EU Del		3	6	26	10	45
EC HQ			1		3	4
Others		1	5	12	7	25
Total		**4**	**12**	**38**	**20**	**74**
%		*6%*	*16%*	*51%*	*27%*	*100%*

14) Was the time allotted to group discussions enough?

	Yes	No	Total
EU Del	17	28	45
EC HQ	1	3	4
Others	10	15	25
Total	**28**	**46**	**74**
%	*38%*	*62%*	*100%*

15) Please rate the adequacy of balance between the time allotted for debates and the time allotted for presentations?

	Yes	No	Total
EU Del	35	10	45
EC HQ	3	1	4
Others	16	9	25
Total	**54**	**20**	**74**
%	*73%*	*27%*	*100%*

If no, please clarify

Most of the comment was that the debate time was squeezed as opposed to presentation times.

16) Do you have any suggestions that could have improved the sessions?

EU Delegation: The Energy sector was not well prepared and it should have been given guidance and structure from HQ. More time should have been given to group discussions and less time to presentations (identical and too long presentations were a waste of time).

EC HQ: Balance between presentations and debates to be improved.

Others: Suggested more structure and guidance required for the Energy Sector, To control and limit time for presentation and give more time to dialogue and small group discussions, Agenda to be shared early on to allow participants to prepare and invite other stakeholders such as government officials and power pool staff, regional institutions etc....

17) General comments and suggestions (including activities or initiatives you think would be useful, for the future)

EU Delegation: Indicated that it would have been very useful to have opportunity to meet and discuss with other colleagues, good to hear from other partners like EIB and KfW which delegation staff don't get to meet often. Also suggested that, next time, more time be given for smaller group discussions and less for the plenary.

EC HQ: Good opportunity to meet delegation staff and excellent logistical organisation.

Others: Suggested that next time, conference facilities should be closer to the hotel to use the time more efficiently